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TRAVEL PRINTOUT

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1987 Travel Outlook Forum Makes the Most of Recovery

Peter Francese, president and founder of American Demographics, Inc., and publisher of American Demographics Magazine, will head the program of experts addressing the 1987 Travel Outlook Forum to be held on October 10, 1986, in Miami Beach.

The forum, sponsored by the US Travel Data Center, and co-sponsored by the Travel and Tourism Research Association (TTRA), will be held in conjunction with the Travel Industry Association (TIA) National Conference and Showcase, October 7-10, and will focus on the theme, "Making the Most of Recovery."

The theme is especially appropriate since the travel industry finally began to realize long-overdue increases in travel activity at the end of 1984.

Francese will examine prospective demographic changes in the American population and analyze the risks and opportunities awaiting the travel industry in the next 20 years.

The forum program will also include an economic forecast for 1987, presented by Dr. Joseph Duncan, Dun and Bradstreet's corporate economist and chief statistician.

Regional differences in family vacation travel, presented by Better Homes and Gardens, will be a new feature in the program, departing briefly from the nation-wide point of view traditionally presented at the forum.

Popular topics of previous years, such as the outlook for international and business travel and a review of travel trends in 1986, will again appear on the program. Panels of industry experts will also examine the prospects for various industry sectors in 1987: air transportation and related services, ground transportation, recreation and attractions, and accommodations.

Registration fee for the forum is $185 for Data Center, TTRA and TIA members, and $210 for others. Registration for the entire 3-day TIA conference, showcase and forum is $395 for members and $425 for others.##

Travel Spending Rose 12 Percent in 1984

U.S. residents and foreign visitors spent $235 billion traveling in America during 1984, a 12 percent increase over the previous year.

The 1984 increase is reflected in the report, Impact of Travel on State Economies, 1984, prepared by the US Travel Data Center.

State	Expenditures ($ billions)
California	$29.0
Florida	17.6
New York	15.6
Texas	14.9
New Jersey	11.4
Pennsylvania	8.3
Illinois	7.7
Nevada	6.4
Ohio	6.4
Michigan	6.2

The top five states accounted for 40 percent of U.S. travel spending.

According to the report, the seventh in this unique series of annual estimates of spending of travel away from home, travel spending grew in all but one state, North Dakota. New Jersey posted the largest gain, 26.5 percent, and thirty states earned double-digit advances from 1983.

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Travel Prices Increase in May

Rising gasoline prices contributed to a 0.4 percent increase in travel costs in May. The increase is reflected in the Travel Price Index (TPI) compiled monthly by the US Travel Data Center.

For comparison, consumer goods costs, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), gained 0.3 percent in May.

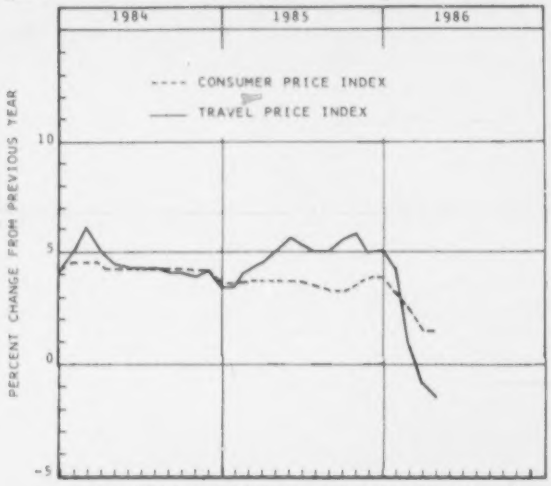
The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted prices of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in the United States, climbed to 375.6 (1967=100) in May.

Gasoline prices rose 2.5 percent, following four consecutive monthly declines. Airline and intercity bus fares each increased 0.6 percent in May. The cost of food away from home jumped 0.5 percent.

The cost of lodging fell 0.7 percent in May, the largest decline of any TPI component. The cost of incidentals also fell: 0.1 percent.

Although travel prices grew in May, they are still 1.5 percent lower than 12 months ago. For comparison, the CPI has increased 1.6 percent since May 1985.

The price of gasoline was the only component of the TPI to drop during the past 12 months, down 25.1 percent.##



Travel Prices Fall From Year-Earlier Levels

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components
May 1986

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change April 1986 to May 1986	Annual Percent Change May 1985 to May 1986
Transportation	- 1.2	- 8.1
Airline Fares	0.6	4.1
Intercity Bus Fares	0.6	13.7
Intercity Train Fares	0.3	5.4
Taxicab Fares	0.0	3.0
Gasoline	2.5	-25.1
Lodging	- 0.7	1.8
Food Away From Home	0.5	4.0
Entertainment Services	0.2	5.3
Incidentals	- 0.1	1.5
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	0.4	- 1.5
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.3	1.6

Source: US Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Travel Rises Moderately in March

Travel during March showed an increase of almost 5 percent over year-earlier levels, according to the latest National Travel Survey, conducted by the US Travel Data Center.

Following a 12 percent increase in February, travel by Americans rose from 67.2 million person-trips in March 1985 to 70.3 million a year later. (A person-trip is measured each time anyone goes 100 miles or more away from home.)

The monthly telephone survey reported that weekend travel rose significantly, and vacation travel grew almost 13 percent.

Business/convention travel rose almost 2 percent over the level set in March 1985, and travel for pleasure purposes, such as visiting friends and relatives, sightseeing or other entertainment purposes, showed a 12 percent increase over 1985 levels.

The average trip duration rose to 5.3 nights from 5.2 nights one year earlier, while round-trip distance fell to 910 miles, down from 990 miles in March 1985.

Travel by personal motor vehicle rose 4 percent, and air travel increased almost 9 percent.

The East South Central region was the most popular with American travelers, accounting for 25 million person-trips during March 1986, although the West North Central/West South Central region showed the greatest increase in visitors.##

Travel Spending

(continued from page 1)

California garnered more of U.S. traveler dollars than any other state: nearly $29 billion. Florida was second with nearly $18 billion, followed by New York, which attracted $16 billion in travel expenditures. Rhode Island received $429 million, fewer travel dollars than any other state.

The 60-page report, Impact of Travel on State Economies, 1984, contains revised estimates for 1982 and 1983 as well as the 1984 estimates.

The report is being sent to Data Center members and is available to others for $55 prepaid from the US Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, NW, Suite 610, Washington, DC 20036.##

Visitor Volume at National Parks

Region	APR 1986 visits*	Change from APR 1985 (percent)	Percent change 1986/1985 Year-to-Date
NEW ENGLAND	780,674	2.9	4.8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	1,707,504	11.1	11.2
SOUTH EAST	11,816,099	7.3	9.3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	339,494	-11.7	6.6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	366,125	-8.3	7.3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	980,334	6.8	15.0
MOUNTAIN	2,305,740	0.0	11.5
PACIFIC	3,320,229	0.6	4.6
TOTAL	21,616,199	4.9	8.8

* adjusted for differences in reporting units

The U.S. Travel Data Center is an affiliate of the Travel Industry Association of America

States comprising the Census regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania. SOUTH EAST: Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia. EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin. WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota. WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas. MOUNTAIN: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming. PACIFIC: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington.

Current Travel Indicators

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS	Current Month	Current Value	Percent Change From Previous Month	Percent Change From Year-ago Month	Percent Change Year-to-date 1986/85
Establishment receipts or retail sales					
Hotels, motels and other lodging places(1)	Apr	$ 3,604 million	5.1	7.4	6.0
Eating and drinking places(2)	Apr	$11,394 million	- 0.1	5.4	6.1
Gasoline service stations(2)	Apr	$ 7,051 million	- 7.4	-19.7	- 7.2
Commercial lodging demand					
Hotel/motel occupancy rate(3)	Apr	64.0 percent	2.4	- 0.7	- 0.5
Real demand for commercial lodging(4)	Apr	54.5 million	0.4	3.4	2.1
Airline passenger traffic(5)					
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	Apr	20.3 billion	- 6.7	23.9	12.5
International revenue passenger-miles	Apr	4.3 billion	- 7.6	-41.8	-11.4
Highway traffic volume(6)					
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	Apr	37.6 billion	- 1.6	2.7	5.8
Rail passenger traffic(7)					
Amtrak passenger-miles	Apr	377.8 million	- 8.3	- 5.5	4.4
Travel Price Index(8)	Apr	374.0	- 0.6	- 0.9	2.3
U.S. resident travel(9)					
Total person-trips	Mar	70.3 million	43.2	4.6	6.0
Vacation person-trips	Mar	46.9 million	102.2	12.5	1.0
Total person-nights	Mar	372.6 million	51.8	6.6	13.6
Vacation person-nights	Mar	328.3 million	135.8	21.1	16.7
Public use of national parks(10)					
Visits	Apr	21,929,958	26.5	3.2	9.8
Overnight stays	Apr	846,761	25.2	- 7.6	- 0.8
Foreign arrivals in U.S.(11)					
From overseas	Feb	567,970	-16.9	0.5	2.1
From Canada	Apr	856,825	-17.0	- 7.3	0.7
U.S. citizen departures(11)					
To overseas	Feb	984,270	- 0.8	13.2	8.6
To Canada	Apr	559,378	6.3	- 1.8	10.2
Domestic demand for motor gasoline(12)					
Barrels per day	Apr	7,083 thousand	1.6	2.2	2.1

N/A = not available

(1) Source: Smith Travel Research, seasonally unadjusted. (2) Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. (3) Source: Smith Travel Research, seasonally adjusted. (4) Source: Smith Travel Research, unadjusted room nights sold. (5) Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: U.S. Department of Transportation. (6) Source: Federal Highway Administration. (7) Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). (8) Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. (9) Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. (10) Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. (11) Source: Statistics Canada and Nettleton Travel Research Center. (12) Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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